The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871. NO. 367.

WASHINGTON.

Adjournment of the Sub-Ku-Klux Committee to September 20.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW LOAN.

Filing of the First British Claim Against the United States.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO PATENTS

The Indian Situation in New Mexico and Arizona.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SUBSIDY PILE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Governor Pile, of New Mexico, now Minister to Venezuela, is here, receiving his instructions from the Secretary of State. He leaves for St. Louis the last of this week, and will sail for South America the last week in this month.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

He reports the Mexican Indians in New Mexico making rapid progress in agriculture, and otherwise improving fast. The Utes are entirely peaceable, and are subsisting quietly on their own reservations, under the proposition of Fort Craig, by a combined force of citizens of New Mexico and Arizona.

THE NEW LOAN.

The prospects of the new loan are regarded as satisfactory at the Treasury Department. The indications, both from abroad and at home, as received at the department during the past week, have been of a favorable character.

THE SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.

was written to a friend here that he is rapidly improving, and expects to take his seat on the bench at the approaching term of the Supreme Court.

ARMY CLERK.

The former boy of Chicago, who left here in favor of the Department, has organized a class for penny of military under the new militia law of the District.

THE NEW SIX PACK COMMITTEE.

which remained here to collect such facts of the Southern States as had a bearing upon the work of the committee, has adjourned till September 20.

(To the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Commissioner of Patents yesterday decided that no party was entitled to an extension of a patent, as a matter of course on the strength of testimony, unless the same was taken before the Commissioner of Patents, or his agents, or before officers duly authorized to administer oaths in connection with such other. In other words, no party is entitled to have his case heard before the Commissioner of Patents, unless the testimony is taken before officers duly authorized to administer oaths.

THE FIRST CLAIM

against the United States that will vex the British agents in this city, under the Treaty of Washington, was filed to-day. It is for $1,000,000 in the District, involving a large sum of money to the British subject, and the engine and scrutiny of the war, seized by Mount Vernon cane factory, for the manufacture of sugar, for the Confederate use, which the machinery destroyed, besides other damage to his property.

SUMMONS.

Judge Henry D. Barron, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, leaves Washington to-night for Wisconsin, to be absent several weeks.

FOREIGN.

An Interdicted Political Meeting Held in Dublin.

FEARFUL RIOT—THE MOB CHARGED.

One Hundred Injured Persons Taken to the Hospital.

Great Britain.

A SERMON INTERDICTED.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The authorities of Dublin have forbidden the holding of the religious service called for the purpose of demanding the release of Irish political offenders.

RIOT IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.—Rioting.—In spite of the prohibition of the authorities, the friends of reform in attempted to hold a meeting in the Phœnix Park. Mr. Smyth, member of Parliament, Mr. Sullivan, editor of the *Nation*, and Mr. John Sullivan Dyras, of the *Irishman*, rendered full aid with a large force. The Lord Lieutenant Law, residing on the Wellington Monument, ordered Smyth and his followers to disperse, and on their refusing to do so, the monument and battalion of infantry stationed. A fearful riot ensued. The police charged upon the mob with their batons, and knocked down all in their way, men, boys and women, and children indiscriminately. The fight lasted half an hour, when the police, having been reinforced, succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Smyth, Sullivan, and a man named Nolan were badly wounded. Over a hundred injured persons were taken to the hospital. The authorities are firm in their determination to prevent any such meeting, and the leaders of the attempt to-day will be prosecuted.

France.

LETTER FROM GENERAL VINOY.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—General Vinoy, commanding-in-chief of the 1st corps, 1st division, with headquarters at Versailles, expresses, with much warmth, his gratitude for Mrs. Vinoy's generosity during the late war. He names the ball-room ladies in which the Vinoy family's hospitality of the English were equally conspicuous.

SUICIDE.

Coster, late Prefect of Marseilles, has committed suicide.

AFFAIRS IN ALGERIA.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Evening.—Paris journals say the complete defeat of the insurgents in Algeria. None of the commanders there refuse to obey orders, and the General commanding threatens to resign.

West Indies.

BAND DESPATCHED: SEVERE WEATHER REPORTED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A Port au Prince letter of July 31, says President Sam, of San Domingo, is electioneering for the Presidency, and has the partisans of the late President Salnave here and Jamaica on his side. Salnave's wife is in Jamaica, and that the Haytien Government, in retaliation, has confiscated 1,500 acres belonging to the Prince. Troops are to be sent to Jamaica to make reprisals and shoot every one found under arms.

RETALIATION.

Base, in his recent engagement with Cabral, at San Juan, captured 200 prisoners, all of whom he shot immediately. But four days after his defeat Cabral retook San Juan and, reinforced and supplied with arms, will establish a provisional government in the south of the island, and declare independence against Hess.

The crops in Hayti all promise a large yield.

Spain.

THE PRIM ASSASSINATION.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—Four newly-discovered accomplices in the assassination of Marshal Prim have been summoned to trial. Among these is the Duke Masculi, who has been summoned as a witness.

MISSOURI.

Railroad Accident—A New Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—A freight train on the Belleville & Southwestern Railroad ran over a horse Saturday evening, and the engine and seventeen cars were thrown from the track and badly wrecked. The accident will keep the road from St. Louis to the coal-fields for a week, and while proceeding can over a hill-side, and narrowly escaped going over a precipice.

Conkling Collins, of London, England, President of the Maxwell Land Grant & Railway Company of New Mexico; W. N. Geare, of New York, and Mr. H. McMullen, of London, have just returned from a visit to the lands of the Maxwell Land Company. They will be accompanied to Europe by Mr. Geare, Vice President, of London; Mr. W. M. Pafland, of New York, Attorney of the company, and Mr. Van Hollard, ex-Governor Hunt, of Colorado; General W. J. Palmer, and W. B. Dutton, of Denver, and a surveying party, under W. K. Morley, Chief Engineer of the Denver Company, left for Denver on July 31, to select a route for a railroad from the Kansas Pacific Road through their lands in the San Luis Valley to Santa Fé. It is intended to locate the line commencing at Ute Caon, on the Kansas Pacific Road, and run it down the Cimmaron Valley to El Paso, New Mexico, on the line of the Texas Pacific Road, of which road, it will be commenced immediately, and probably completed next year. The capital stock is $10,000,000, which will be doubled if necessary. The name will be the United States Central Railroad Company.

INDIANA.

Petroleum at Terre Haute—Attempted Suicide—Drought.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 6.—A company, composed of twelve citizens, has been boring for oil in the city limits, and struck it at 1,000 feet. The well was a failure; the second well struck oil last night, at 1,000 feet, and the flow was 100 barrels to-day. The pump has been in operation. Although the water has not yet been shut off, enough oil has already been pumped up, and it is the opinion of experienced oil men from Pennsylvania that the flow will prove to be a barrel well. The oil is of the best quality, and is pronounced rail refining oil.

J. A. Gatta, a painter, of this city, made an attempt to commit suicide by taking strychnine this morning, but was discovered in time to be saved by prompt action, and will probably recover.

The drought is suffering greatly from severe and protracted drought.

A Hospital—The Cause of the Mind.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Governor Baker, recently appointed Hon. Asa Davis, the Clinton County lunatic, from August 15 to September 15. It will be remembered that the case of Davis was appealed to the Supreme Court, and this action of the Governor is for the purpose of allowing time for the decision of the Court.

The second session of the National Convention of Institutions for the Education of the Blind will be held in this city on the 15th inst., commencing to-morrow. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, Mass., President of the Board of Trustees of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, will preside. It is a delightful session. The convention, which will be in attendance, will be called for the purpose of considering any proposition which Mr. S. P. Bridgman, of Boston, may submit relative to the improvement of the system of instruction of the blind. The object of the meeting, briefly stated, is to establish a uniform system of printing for the blind throughout the country, and to secure the co-operation of all institutions in the country for this purpose. The proceedings will be published in raised letters for the use of the blind.

West Indies.

BAND DESPATCHED: SEVERE WEATHER REPORTED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A Port au Prince letter of July 31, says President Sam, of San Domingo, is electioneering for the Presidency, and has the partisans of the late President Salnave here and Jamaica on his side. Salnave's wife is in Jamaica, and that the Haytien Government, in retaliation, has confiscated 1,500 acres belonging to the Prince. Troops are to be sent to Jamaica to make reprisals and shoot every one found under arms.

RETALIATION.

Base, in his recent engagement with Cabral, at San Juan, captured 200 prisoners, all of whom he shot immediately. But four days after his defeat Cabral retook San Juan and, reinforced and supplied with arms, will establish a provisional government in the south of the island, and declare independence against Hess.

The crops in Hayti all promise a large yield.

Spain.

THE PRIM ASSASSINATION.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—Four newly-discovered accomplices in the assassination of Marshal Prim have been summoned to trial. Among these is the Duke Masculi, who has been summoned as a witness.

MISSOURI.

Railroad Accident—A New Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—A freight train on the Belleville & Southwestern Railroad ran over a horse Saturday evening, and the engine and seventeen cars were thrown from the track and badly wrecked. The accident will keep the road from St. Louis to the coal-fields for a week, and while proceeding can over a hill-side, and narrowly escaped going over a precipice.

Conkling Collins, of London, England, President of the Maxwell Land Grant & Railway Company of New Mexico; W. N. Geare, of New York, and Mr. H. McMullen, of London, have just returned from a visit to the lands of the Maxwell Land Company. They will be accompanied to Europe by Mr. Geare, Vice President, of London; Mr. W. M. Pafland, of New York, Attorney of the company, and Mr. Van Hollard, ex-Governor Hunt, of Colorado; General W. J. Palmer, and W. B. Dutton, of Denver, and a surveying party, under W. K. Morley, Chief Engineer of the Denver Company, left for Denver on July 31, to select a route for a railroad from the Kansas Pacific Road through their lands in the San Luis Valley to Santa Fé. It is intended to locate the line commencing at Ute Caon, on the Kansas Pacific Road, and run it down the Cimmaron Valley to El Paso, New Mexico, on the line of the Texas Pacific Road, of which road, it will be commenced immediately, and probably completed next year. The capital stock is $10,000,000, which will be doubled if necessary. The name will be the United States Central Railroad Company.

INDIANA.

Petroleum at Terre Haute—Attempted Suicide—Drought.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 6.—A company, composed of twelve citizens, has been boring for oil in the city limits, and struck it at 1,000 feet. The well was a failure; the second well struck oil last night, at 1,000 feet, and the flow was 100 barrels to-day. The pump has been in operation. Although the water has not yet been shut off, enough oil has already been pumped up, and it is the opinion of experienced oil men from Pennsylvania that the flow will prove to be a barrel well. The oil is of the best quality, and is pronounced rail refining oil.

J. A. Gatta, a painter, of this city, made an attempt to commit suicide by taking strychnine this morning, but was discovered in time to be saved by prompt action, and will probably recover.

The drought is suffering greatly from severe and protracted drought.

A Hospital—The Cause of the Mind.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Governor Baker, recently appointed Hon. Asa Davis, the Clinton County lunatic, from August 15 to September 15. It will be remembered that the case of Davis was appealed to the Supreme Court, and this action of the Governor is for the purpose of allowing time for the decision of the Court.

The second session of the National Convention of Institutions for the Education of the Blind will be held in this city on the 15th inst., commencing to-morrow. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, Mass., President of the Board of Trustees of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, will preside. It is a delightful session. The convention, which will be in attendance, will be called for the purpose of considering any proposition which Mr. S. P. Bridgman, of Boston, may submit relative to the improvement of the system of instruction of the blind. The object of the meeting, briefly stated, is to establish a uniform system of printing for the blind throughout the country, and to secure the co-operation of all institutions in the country for this purpose. The proceedings will be published in raised letters for the use of the blind.

Grand Ball in Celebration at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The Italian citizens of San Francisco, in celebration of Rome as the capital of Italy, which was looked forward to with such great interest, gave a ball last night at Platt's Hall. The Duke Manuel has been summoned as a witness.

MISSOURI.

Railroad Accident—A New Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—A freight train on the Belleville & Southwestern Railroad ran over a horse Saturday evening, and the engine and seventeen cars were thrown from the track and badly wrecked. The accident will keep the road from St. Louis to the coal-fields for a week, and while proceeding can over a hill-side, and narrowly escaped going over a precipice.

Conkling Collins, of London, England, President of the Maxwell Land Grant & Railway Company of New Mexico; W. N. Geare, of New York, and Mr. H. McMullen, of London, have just returned from a visit to the lands of the Maxwell Land Company. They will be accompanied to Europe by Mr. Geare, Vice President, of London; Mr. W. M. Pafland, of New York, Attorney of the company, and Mr. Van Hollard, ex-Governor Hunt, of Colorado; General W. J. Palmer, and W. B. Dutton, of Denver, and a surveying party, under W. K. Morley, Chief Engineer of the Denver Company, left for Denver on July 31, to select a route for a railroad from the Kansas Pacific Road through their lands in the San Luis Valley to Santa Fé. It is intended to locate the line commencing at Ute Caon, on the Kansas Pacific Road, and run it down the Cimmaron Valley to El Paso, New Mexico, on the line of the Texas Pacific Road, of which road, it will be commenced immediately, and probably completed next year. The capital stock is $10,000,000, which will be doubled if necessary. The name will be the United States Central Railroad Company.

INDIANA.

Petroleum at Terre Haute—Attempted Suicide—Drought.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 6.—A company, composed of twelve citizens, has been boring for oil in the city limits, and struck it at 1,000 feet. The well was a failure; the second well struck oil last night, at 1,000 feet, and the flow was 100 barrels to-day. The pump has been in operation. Although the water has not yet been shut off, enough oil has already been pumped up, and it is the opinion of experienced oil men from Pennsylvania that the flow will prove to be a barrel well. The oil is of the best quality, and is pronounced rail refining oil.

J. A. Gatta, a painter, of this city, made an attempt to commit suicide by taking strychnine this morning, but was discovered in time to be saved by prompt action, and will probably recover.

The drought is suffering greatly from severe and protracted drought.

A Hospital—The Cause of the Mind.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Governor Baker, recently appointed Hon. Asa Davis, the Clinton County lunatic, from August 15 to September 15. It will be remembered that the case of Davis was appealed to the Supreme Court, and this action of the Governor is for the purpose of allowing time for the decision of the Court.

The second session of the National Convention of Institutions for the Education of the Blind will be held in this city on the 15th inst., commencing to-morrow. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, Mass., President of the Board of Trustees of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, will preside. It is a delightful session. The convention, which will be in attendance, will be called for the purpose of considering any proposition which Mr. S. P. Bridgman, of Boston, may submit relative to the improvement of the system of instruction of the blind. The object of the meeting, briefly stated, is to establish a uniform system of printing for the blind throughout the country, and to secure the co-operation of all institutions in the country for this purpose. The proceedings will be published in raised letters for the use of the blind.

Grand Ball in Celebration at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The Italian citizens of San Francisco, in celebration of Rome as the capital of Italy, which was looked forward to with such great interest, gave a ball last night at Platt's Hall. The Duke Manuel has been summoned as a witness.

NEW YORK.

Official Statement of the Debt of the City and County.

RUMORED FRAUDS IN CITY BONDS.

Fluctuations of the Markets in Wall Street.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A rumor abroad that there has been a fraudulent overissue of bonds of the city and county of New York, causes alarm among the existing bonds and certificates, and those who hold these bonds as securities. These bonds are not registered with any trust company, like most bonds, but are countersigned by the Comptroller of the city officials. In case the rumor should prove well-founded, a heavy rush upon the savings banks is feared. Several capitalists who held these bonds have been changing them into sterling, through fear of trouble. The monthly statement of the city and county debt, which was demanded some days ago, and has been delayed, leads to the apprehension that all is not right, and a printed to-day is rather popular. It is not satisfactory to the friends of the Tammany ring, for anybody else, and has evidently been manipulated to suit the occasion. Some of the city debt is transferred to the county, to lessen the amount of the former, but even with the following figures the debt has been increased $3,000,000 since the bonds which have been charged upon Tammany cannot be proved up. Board sheet the Court House, whose cost is not included in the following, not issued together; and no details are given. The report has been considerably discussed to-day, and doubts and fears are manifested in the management of the city's affairs.

STOCK OPERATIONS.

There are indications of a combination to make a corner and speculate heavily in a prominent Western railway, but nothing definite is known about the movement.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

The features in the Wall street markets now are the unsatisfactory abandonment of money, the heavy withdrawals of currency by the Treasury, the advancing tendency of the stock market, and the active investment demand for railroad securities. The prospect that the Treasury will not pay a higher rate of interest than government bonds bear, and the confidence that the supply of capital is destined to find its resting-place in this country, when other grounds failed, are more than counterbalanced by the fact that 30,000 German soldiers will be discharged from the army of Metz, will, it is thought, add a certain quantity to the labor market, bringing with them additional labor, money, and connections, which contribute in our commercial wealth. The fact that the crop outlook is a permanent inflation of our money market. The ocean telegraph has placed the London and other European markets in close proximity to the business of New York, so that the surplus in one market can be used to supply the deficiency in the other. A short time ago silver coin to the value of was bought for $6,500,000 in gold, by London capitalists, and the largest was made, the while gold and money paid within the space of forty-eight hours. Specie has been for years a common drunkard, forsaken by his relatives and friends.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The first official statement of the debt of the city and county has been issued. Its authenticity appears to be established by the fact that the Comptroller's signature is affixed to each of the bonds and every month, in addition to the bonds issued by the Board of Supervisors, which is a full check. The statement is as follows:

Net debt, Jan. 1, 1870	$ 36,444,500.00
Net debt, Jan. 1, 1871	36,444,500.00
Increase	$ 36,444,500.00
Deduct sinking fund	1,000,000.00
Net increase	$ 35,444,500.00
Net debt, Jan. 1, 1870	$ 36,444,500.00
Net debt, Jan. 1, 1871	36,444,500.00
Increase	$ 36,444,500.00
Deduct sinking fund	1,000,000.00
Net increase	$ 35,444,500.00

THE CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The first official statement of the debt of the city and county has been issued. Its authenticity appears to be established by the fact that the Comptroller's signature is affixed to each of the bonds and every month, in addition to the bonds issued by the Board of Supervisors, which is a full check. The statement is as follows:

Net debt, Jan. 1, 1870	$ 36,444,500.00
Net debt, Jan. 1, 1871	36,444,500.00
Increase	$ 36,444,500.00
Deduct sinking fund	1,000,000.00
Net increase	$ 35,444,500.00

OHIO.

The National Camp Meeting at Urbana.

URBANA, O., Aug. 6.—The National Camp Meeting proceeds to the close. Five thousand people were present to-day. The attendance is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 8,000 people from all parts of the country. Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, a twenty-five miles, addressed them this morning. Bishop Foss, senior editor, and Bishop Janes, and Bishop Haven, senior editor, and other distinguished preachers from many distant parts, including Judge Tourgee, of North Carolina, and Governor Hoyt, of Wyoming Territory, are now present. The meeting will be held for the last time to-morrow, and will be addressed by Bishop Simpson, Governor Hoyt, and others.

IN THE CARPET TRADE

prices are fully maintained for domestic goods, and our leading manufacturers are still pushing for orders. Advices from England state that manufacturers have advanced his goods two pence sterling, which may lead to an advance in domestic goods.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

shows signs of reviving activity. Orders from the West and South are here in some extent, and their purchases make the aggregate total quite good for the season.

IN THE HARDWARE TRADE

buyers from the South and West are beginning to put in an appearance, but their purchases thus far have been light.

IN DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

the trade is more active than it has been since during the past few days, as many of the large buyers have already supplied themselves, and others are waiting indications of the distributing movement. Manufacturers are firm in the prices of imported goods for the fall trade continue small. The demand from the Continental markets is active, and manufacturers are firm in the prices consequents, in filling American orders. Prices are firm for nearly everything in the dry goods line.

THE FRAUDS OF THE RING.

The Tammany organs are still trying to explain away the frauds of the ring. The *Herald* has intervened Mayor Hall, who says the scoundrel will certainly appear in a few days. Hall states that his net funded debt of the city and county is $31,359,56, and the total debt is not increased by it.

The *Times*, to illustrate how much money has been stolen under pretence of building, fitting up and furnishing our new City Hall, says that in such a similar building, the Brooklyn Court House, honestly built and well kept up, actually cost. The *Times* says: "The Court House was commenced between the fall of 1861 and the fall of 1868, when materials and labor were at the high-est. It never stirs the mob—as much now as the New York Court House. It is built of marble, iron and brick, and is fire-proof. It is furnished, on the whole, quite as well, and, in some respects better, than the New York Court House. The report has been considerably discussed to-day, and doubts and fears are manifested in the management of the city's affairs.

STOCK OPERATIONS.

There are indications of a combination to make a corner and speculate heavily in a prominent Western railway, but nothing definite is known about the movement.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

The features in the Wall street markets now are the unsatisfactory abandonment of money, the heavy withdrawals of currency by the Treasury, the advancing tendency of the stock market, and the active investment demand for railroad securities. The prospect that the Treasury will not pay a higher rate of interest than government bonds bear, and the confidence that the supply of capital is destined to find its resting-place in this country, when other grounds failed, are more than counterbalanced by the fact that 30,000 German soldiers will be discharged from the army of Metz, will, it is thought, add a certain quantity to the labor market, bringing with them additional labor, money, and connections, which contribute in our commercial wealth. The fact that the crop outlook is a permanent inflation of our money market. The ocean telegraph has placed the London and other European markets in close proximity to the business of New York, so that the surplus in one market can be used to supply the deficiency in the other. A short time ago silver coin to the value of was bought for $6,500,000 in gold, by London capitalists, and the largest was made, the while gold and money paid within the space of forty-eight hours. Specie has been for years a common drunkard, forsaken by his relatives and friends.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The first official statement of the debt of the city and county has been issued. Its authenticity appears to be established by the fact that the Comptroller's signature is affixed to each of the bonds and every month, in addition to the bonds issued by the Board of Supervisors, which is a full check. The statement is as follows:

Net debt, Jan. 1, 1870	$ 36,444,500.00
Net debt, Jan. 1, 1871	36,444,500.00
Increase	$ 36,444,500.00
Deduct sinking fund	1,000,000.00
Net increase	$ 35,444,500.00
Net debt, Jan. 1, 1870	$ 36,444,500.00
Net debt, Jan. 1, 1871	36,444,500.00
Increase	$ 36,444,500.00
Deduct sinking fund	1,000,000.00
Net increase	$ 35,444,500.00

OHIO.

The National Camp Meeting at Urbana.

URBANA, O., Aug. 6.—The National Camp Meeting proceeds to the close. Five thousand people were present to-day. The attendance is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 8,000 people from all parts of the country. Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, a twenty-five miles, addressed them this morning. Bishop Foss, senior editor, and Bishop Janes, and Bishop Haven, senior editor, and other distinguished preachers from many distant parts, including Judge Tourgee, of North Carolina, and Governor Hoyt, of Wyoming Territory, are now present. The meeting will be held for the last time to-morrow, and will be addressed by Bishop Simpson, Governor Hoyt, and others.

IN THE CARPET TRADE

prices are fully maintained for domestic goods, and our leading manufacturers are still pushing for orders. Advices from England state that manufacturers have advanced his goods two pence sterling, which may lead to an advance in domestic goods.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

shows signs of reviving activity. Orders from the West and South are here in some extent, and their purchases make the aggregate total quite good for the season.

IN THE HARDWARE TRADE

buyers from the South and West are beginning to put in an appearance, but their purchases thus far have been light.

IN DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

the trade is more active than it has been since during the past few days, as many of the large buyers have already supplied themselves, and others are waiting indications of the distributing movement. Manufacturers are firm in the prices of imported goods for the fall trade continue small. The demand from the Continental markets is active, and manufacturers are firm in the prices consequents, in filling American orders. Prices are firm for nearly everything in the dry goods line.

THE FRAUDS OF THE RING.

The Tammany organs are still trying to explain away the frauds of the ring. The *Herald* has intervened Mayor Hall, who says the scoundrel will certainly appear in a few days. Hall states that his net funded debt of the city and county is $31,359,56, and the total debt is not increased by it.

The *Times*, to illustrate how much money has been stolen under pretence of building, fitting up and furnishing our new City Hall, says that in such a similar building, the Brooklyn Court House, honestly built and well kept up, actually cost. The *Times* says: "The Court House was commenced between the fall of 1861 and the fall of 1868, when materials and labor were at the high-est. It never stirs the mob—as much now as the New York Court House. It is built of marble, iron and brick, and is fire-proof. It is furnished, on the whole, quite as well, and, in some respects better, than the New York Court House. The report has been considerably discussed to-day, and doubts and fears are manifested in the management of the city's affairs.

STOCK OPERATIONS.

There are indications of a combination to make a corner and speculate heavily in a prominent Western railway, but nothing definite is known about the movement.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

The features in the Wall street markets now are the unsatisfactory abandonment of money, the heavy withdrawals of currency by the Treasury, the advancing tendency of the stock market, and the active investment demand for railroad securities. The prospect that the Treasury will not pay a higher rate of interest than government bonds bear, and the confidence that the supply of capital is destined to find its resting-place in this country, when other grounds failed, are more than counterbalanced by the fact that 30,000 German soldiers will be discharged from the army of Metz, will, it is thought, add a certain quantity to the labor market, bringing with them additional labor, money, and connections, which contribute in our commercial wealth. The fact that the crop outlook is a permanent inflation of our money market. The ocean telegraph has placed the London and other European markets in close proximity to the business of New York, so that the surplus in one market can be used to supply the deficiency in the other. A short time ago silver coin to the value of was bought for $6,500,000 in gold, by London capitalists, and the largest was made, the while gold and money paid within the space of forty-eight hours. Specie has been for years a common drunkard, forsaken by his relatives and friends.

ILLINOIS.

Attempted Suicide — Commissioned — Earnings of the Alton Road.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 5.—A petition in favor of the pass of Adjutant attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The ball entered the brain, but probably will not prove fatal. Dr. Brewster, who was called, by timely application, saved her life, but for which she would have died. The ball, by her school, was not very thankful, and said she supposed she would be all right in a few days. Mrs. Hall is a widow, the mother of two interesting children, and the reason for her attempted suicide is not known to her friends.

IN THE CARPET TRADE

prices are fully maintained for domestic goods, and our leading manufacturers are still pushing for orders. Advices from England state that manufacturers have advanced his goods two pence sterling, which may lead to an advance in domestic goods.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

shows signs of reviving activity. Orders from the West and South are here in some extent, and their purchases make the aggregate total quite good for the season.

IN THE HARDWARE TRADE

buyers from the South and West are beginning to put in an appearance, but their purchases thus far have been light.

IN DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

the trade is more active than it has been since during the past few days, as many of the large buyers have already supplied themselves, and others are waiting indications of the distributing movement. Manufacturers are firm in the prices of imported goods for the fall trade continue small. The demand from the Continental markets is active, and manufacturers are firm in the prices consequents, in filling American orders. Prices are firm for nearly everything in the dry goods line.

THE FRAUDS OF THE RING.

The Tammany organs are still trying to explain away the frauds of the ring. The *Herald* has intervened Mayor Hall, who says the scoundrel will certainly appear in a few days. Hall states that his net funded debt of the city and county is $31,359,56, and the total debt is not increased by it.

The *Times*, to illustrate how much money has been stolen under pretence of building, fitting up and furnishing our new City Hall, says that in such a similar building, the Brooklyn Court House, honestly built and well kept up, actually cost. The *Times* says: "The Court House was commenced between the fall of 1861 and the fall of 1868, when materials and labor were at the high-est. It never stirs the mob—as much now as the New York Court House. It is built of marble, iron and brick, and is fire-proof. It is furnished, on the whole, quite as well, and, in some respects better, than the New York Court House. The report has been considerably discussed to-day, and doubts and fears are manifested in the management of the city's affairs.

STOCK OPERATIONS.

There are indications of a combination to make a corner and speculate heavily in a prominent Western railway, but nothing definite is known about the movement.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

The features in the Wall street markets now are the unsatisfactory abandonment of money, the heavy withdrawals of currency by the Treasury, the advancing tendency of the stock market, and the active investment demand for railroad securities. The prospect that the Treasury will not pay a higher rate of interest than government bonds bear, and the confidence that the supply of capital is destined to find its resting-place in this country, when other grounds failed, are more than counterbalanced by the fact that 30,000 German soldiers will be discharged from the army of Metz, will, it is thought, add a certain quantity to the labor market, bringing with them additional labor, money, and connections, which contribute in our commercial wealth. The fact that the crop outlook is a permanent inflation of our money market. The ocean telegraph has placed the London and other European markets in close proximity to the business of New York, so that the surplus in one market can be used to supply the deficiency in the other. A short time ago silver coin to the value of was bought for $6,500,000 in gold, by London capitalists, and the largest was made, the while gold and money paid within the space of forty-eight hours. Specie has been for years a common drunkard, forsaken by his relatives and friends.

Attempted Suicide — Commissioned — Earnings of the Alton Road.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 5.—A petition in favor of the pass of Adjutant attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The ball entered the brain, but probably will not prove fatal. Dr. Brewster, who was called, by timely application, saved her life, but for which she would have died. The ball, by her school, was not very thankful, and said she supposed she would be all right in a few days. Mrs. Hall is a widow, the mother of two interesting children, and the reason for her attempted suicide is not known to her friends.

IN THE CARPET TRADE

prices are fully maintained for domestic goods, and our leading manufacturers are still pushing for orders. Advices from England state that manufacturers have advanced his goods two pence sterling, which may lead to an advance in domestic goods.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

shows signs of reviving activity. Orders from the West and South are here in some extent, and their purchases make the aggregate total quite good for the season.

IN THE HARDWARE TRADE

buyers from the South and West are beginning to put in an appearance, but their purchases thus far have been light.

IN DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

the trade is more active than it has been since during the past few days, as many of the large buyers have already supplied themselves, and others are waiting indications of the distributing movement. Manufacturers are firm in the prices of imported goods for the fall trade continue small. The demand from the Continental markets is active, and manufacturers are firm in the prices consequents, in filling American orders. Prices are firm for nearly everything in the dry goods line.

THE FRAUDS OF THE RING.

The Tammany organs are still trying to explain away the frauds of the ring. The *Herald* has intervened Mayor Hall, who says the scoundrel will certainly appear in a few days. Hall states that his net funded debt of the city and county is $31,359,56, and the total debt is not increased by it.

The *Times*, to illustrate how much money has been stolen under pretence of building, fitting up and furnishing our new City Hall, says that in such a similar building, the Brooklyn Court House, honestly built and well kept up, actually cost. The *Times* says: "The Court House was commenced between the fall of 1861 and the fall of 1868, when materials and labor were at the high-est. It never stirs the mob—as much now as the New York Court House. It is built of marble, iron and brick, and is fire-proof. It is furnished, on the whole, quite as well, and, in some respects better, than the New York Court House. The report has been considerably discussed to-day, and doubts and fears are manifested in the management of the city's affairs.

STOCK OPERATIONS.

There are indications of a combination to make a corner and speculate heavily in a prominent Western railway, but nothing definite is known about the movement.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

The features in the Wall street markets now are the unsatisfactory abandonment of money, the heavy withdrawals of currency by the Treasury, the advancing tendency of the stock market, and the active investment demand for railroad securities. The prospect that the Treasury will not pay a higher rate of interest than government bonds bear, and the confidence that the supply of capital is destined to find its resting-place in this country, when other grounds failed, are more than counterbalanced by the fact that 30,000 German soldiers will be discharged from the army of Metz, will, it is thought, add a certain quantity to the labor market, bringing with them additional labor, money, and connections, which contribute in our commercial wealth. The fact that the crop outlook is a permanent inflation of our money market. The ocean telegraph has placed the London and other European markets in close proximity to the business of New York, so that the surplus in one market can be used to supply the deficiency in the other. A short time ago silver coin to the value of was bought for $6,500,000 in gold, by London capitalists, and the largest was made, the while gold and money paid within the space of forty-eight hours. Specie has been for years a common drunkard, forsaken by his relatives and friends.

MINNESOTA.

The Great Agricultural Implement Trial at Owatonna.

Reapers and Mowers and Plows.

Owatonna—The Washburnes.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

OWATONNA, Minn., Aug. 5.

The management of the Minnesota State Agricultural society, having long felt that they were not doing justice to the interests of the country to the agricultural interests of the State, by making awards on farm machinery without subjecting it to thorough practical tests, received at their last annual meeting to remedy this by offering a premium of $1,000 to any manufacturers who desired to do so, to come into field competition, under the direct management and observation of the officers of the society, who are practical farmers, and not connected with the trade, and a committee of practical farmers, to assist the committee in awarding premiums. This committee, which took the entire responsibility, and endeavor to deal on equal and exact justice to all parties. The real value of such a competition, both to farmers and manufacturers, can hardly be overestimated. It was also determined, after considerable discussion, that the trial should take place in the city, the leading town of Steele County, in the very centre of a rich agricultural district, to commence on Wednesday, July 26, and to continue until every machine presented for competition should have a thorough practical trial under almost every emergency.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

The machines on exhibition, on the following tests to govern their awards on the reapers and mowers: 1. Which is the cheapest machine? 2. The most durable in construction; 3. The most desirable; 4. Which does the best work; 5. Which is the most easily managed by the driver; 6. Which has the least side draft; 7. Which does the most work in the least time; 8. Which does the best work; 9. Which is the most portable when in operation, or otherwise; 9. The throwing in and out of gear; 10. Accessibility of parts for convenience of oiling, adjusting, etc.; 11. Convenience and safety at fences; 12. Adaptation to uneven surfaces, and cutting at different heights.

The machines presented for competition named found a large number of agricultural machines present on the ground, ready to test their merits, and the trial was one of the most thoroughly satisfactory and practical ever witnessed.

CLASS 1—MOWERS.

Wood's Dain Mower, Springfield, O.

Wood's Combined Mower, Springfield, O.

Buckeye—P. J. Sieberling, Akron, Ohio.

Hillwood—Covington Agricultural Works, Hillwood, O.

CLASS 2—REAPERS.

Buckeye—Wheeler Mower and Reaper Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

Champion—Champion Reaping Machine Co., Smith & Co., Greenville, Pa.

Wood—Wood, Taylor & Co., Madison, Wis.

Kirby—D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N. Y.

Eagle—Eagle Manufacturing Co., Davenport, Iowa.

CLASS 3—COMBINED MACHINES.

Buckeye—Wheeler Mower and Reaper Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

Champion—Champion Reaping Machine Co., Greenville, Pa.

Wood's—Wood, Taylor & Co., Springfield, O.

Kirby—(Reaper Side)—D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N. Y.

(Mower)—Williams & Co.

CLASS 4—PORTABLES.

Kirby Combined.

Wood's Combined.

Wood's Handy—Wood, Taylor & Co.

Whitney's Binder—Whitney Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill.

The list of entries, it will be seen, embraces many of the leading machines in the country, and the fact that the manufacturers have refused to give the combined machines the first two days to rather light standing grain, is a proof of their confidence in their merits. They went at their work, one after another, accompanied by the officers of the society, and of the committee, and were required to cut their allotted distance—closely followed by a large number of interested spectators. The work was done in a workmanlike manner, and machines provided with first-class teams to proved, as far as possible, any drawback from defective horses. The committee had a difficult task to the manner in which the various machines did their work. While certain points in the machines, partic

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By John S.C. Abbott. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. [Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co.] 8vo. pp. 512.

All readers of Abbott's histories are familiar with Mr. Abbott's Life of Frederick the First, which has been contributed to its pages as a serial for many months past, and now appears in a separate volume in the handsome style of the Harper preservation. Mr. Abbott has been accustomed to dignify all his monographs on historical characters with the title of Life or Histories. They are in no sense histories. They lack the breadth and depth. They are deficient in analysis of character. They give the reader none of those grand and philosophic deductions which it is the peculiar province of the historian to make. They are not always correct, and are generally superficial. This is specially the case with the life of Frederick. It gives us nothing new, nothing that is original. The research for the preparation of the work has been very cursory and evidently has been confined entirely to Mr. Carlyle. There is scarcely a page which does not inform us that "Mr. Carlyle writes," "as Mr. Carlyle says," &c., or "according to Mr. Carlyle," or is not associated with extracts from Carlyle. The book is merely a condensation of Carlyle, and will not be satisfactory to the scholar and historical reader. That it will be so to the popular, unhistorical, there can be no doubt. It goes to do some of the popular appreciation can be. Mr. Abbott's style of composition is, as usual, flowing and readable, and presents the salient features of history in a picturesque way, as well as Macaulay's characteristic style of history-manufacture. Added to this the Harpers have illustrated it profusely and beautifully, and it is a splendid book to look at. The paper is fine, the typography clear and printed, making it one of the handsomest books of the year. It is an elegant work for the drawing-room, but will hardly reach the dignity of the library.

HOURS OF EXERCISE IN THE ATTY. By John Tetlow. Boston: Lee & Shepard. [Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co.] 12mo. pp. 252.

The main portion of Prof. Tetlow's gay work is devoted to Alpine climbing, and, to those who have a penchant for this dangerous, as well as vigorous, exercise he has a singly invaluable. Prof. T. is a plain, matter-of-fact man, accustomed to deal with plain scientific truth, and he has written, as might have been expected, a plain matter-of-fact book, without any attempt at word-painting, or more rhetorical display. The volume opens with the author's experience in Alp-climbing in 1864, when he made his first attempt to scale the Matterhorn, a feat which he accomplished five years later, after a third attempt. He describes the ascent of Mont Blanc, the details of the ascents of the Wetterhorn, and the Jungfrau and his experiences among the glaciers, and concludes the book with the experiences and observations of Tholy, a guide. The experiences are full of adventures and sometimes of terror, abound in narratives of the "close call," the "narrow escape," the "hair's breadth" order of, and fatal catastrophes in Switzerland are given with special detail. Notwithstanding the many thrilling incidents, the book is free from sensational writing in portraying these scenes. Prof. Tetlow adheres closely to facts, and relates them in a plain, matter-of-fact manner. The manual of the natural and only way in which he can ascend the Alps, viz., by the opposite of the old-fashioned style of "scientific" book, and the author is to be congratulated upon the success which has attended his efforts. The work is a valuable one to all who intend to visit Switzerland, and will be found a very interesting book to the general reader.

THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, compiled from family letters and papers, and traditions. By Sarah N. Randolph, Great-granddaughter. New York: Harper & Brothers. [Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co.] 8vo. pp. 428.

We may preface our remarks upon this picture of the domestic life of Jefferson with the fact that it is drawn by his great-granddaughter, Sarah N. Randolph, daughter of his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, the son of Martha Jefferson, the great statesman's daughter—the statements will therefore give the reader reliance in the work. The author has little or nothing to say concerning Jefferson's political life. Her purpose is only to illustrate his social character, and domestic relations, and we regret not having had from a more graceful tribute, or done his memory a better service, for the book will go far toward corroborating the dirty prejudice which has existed in the minds of many against Jefferson. It has always been the fashion, notwithstanding that it was against all evidence, to denounce Jefferson as an atheistic and dissolute man. The appearance of this book, written by one of the family, and filled with so many of his domestic letters, will be a sufficient evidence to any candid mind of the groundlessness of these charges. The book is devoted to his early life, with its studies and pleasures, his student life, and his European tour, and the "first impressions of European life;" his Presidential term, his literary and scientific pursuits, his character of contributions to his public life, and his death. Although a Jefferson, was in the public service for thirty-five years, and at one time away from home for seven years, and although those years were fruitful of great events, his domestic life is fully as interesting and instructive as his public. And the story of his life is well told—simply, and without any pretence or ostentation. The selection of his letters for the public eye has been made with excellent taste. Many of them will be new to the most of readers, and, indeed, nearly all the facts connected with his social life, which are here related, are untold by his other biographers, who have concerned themselves mainly with his public life.

A CONCISE AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By William Swinton, A.M., Professor of History in the University of California. New York: Harper & Brothers. [Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co.] 12mo. pp. 512.

In this work, though it is an unpretending little volume, Mr. Swinton has undoubtedly accomplished more good than in his larger and more pretentious works. In the first place, and considering the time of the late war, the "Condensed History" addresses itself to millions, where the others addressed only thousands. This is the merit of this little book seems to be what its author claims for it, that it is a "plain, unvarnished tale," and that it is well adapted for the purpose. It is characterized, first, by the avoidance of all attempt at fine writing, which other authors in this field have deemed necessary, in order to fix the attention of readers. Second, by the adoption of a system of paragraphing and typography which enable the author to fix upon the mind of the reader the salient points of the matter in hand, thereby facilitating both the acquisition and retention of the important facts whereon all the others instructing hang; and, third, by a system of topical reviews, which present the matter gone over in a new form, the same resort to typographical devices assisting to draw the eye of the pupil to the topics which are vital, and fix their connection in their mind. Other meritorious features are not wanting in Mr. Swinton's work, but, perhaps, we sum them all up when we say that his book is as unlike as possible to the stereotyped sort of aunt-sponby picture books which have usually served as the text books of our schools in this most important branch of education. It is creditable, and does the scholar much more insight into politics than any other within our knowledge, and the causes and events of the late war, and subsequent results of the late war in a clear and impartial manner. It has a fault—one of which is an occasional misprint in dates. Its illustrations are confined mainly to maps and portraits, the latter of which, though small, are quite good, and the general style of the book; that is, none of them make earnest Presidents and heroes look as any other portraits make earnest heroes.

CONVERSATIONS ON WAR AND GENERAL CULTURE. By the author of "Practical Christianity." Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co. 12mo.

We have had frequent occasion during the past year or two to refer to Mr. Helps' charming conversations with his circle of friends on various social topics. In the present volume the same friends are in council again, but are discussing a subject of national importance, which has vital influence upon the welfare and progress of this whole country, viz., the antipathy for which the author finds in culture. His theory, succinctly stated, is as follows: The aggregation of small States may not be serviceable for the world because it leads to the formation of a great metropolis, which is an evil of the first magnitude. 2. The larger the nation the less likely is its government to be wisely chosen, and the less likely the nation the more likely is it that great things will be done in science, literature, and art. 3. The strife of war checks, weighs all other evils, and it is a most reproductive calamity. 4. There is an utter want of generosity and Christianity in the world, and that neutrality in war is thoroughly untenable. 5. Diplomacy is to blame for not having done more. 6. Professional men are to blame for being more familiar with public opinion. The events of war are not always distasteful to the national character. 8. Even all military education will not reduce the standing armies of a nation. The antidote to war must be found in general education, culture, and Christianity. These are its points which are discussed by the friends, both sides of each of the topics are fully argued and fortified with illustrations from literature, art, and history. Perhaps there have never been a more admirable presentation of the evil of war, and the relations of the two to each other than Mr. Helps gives the public in this entertaining little volume.

WILLIE AND CARRIE. A True Story from Real Life. By Mrs. Leander Stone. Boston: Lee & Shepard. [Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co.] 16mo. pp. 180.

Mrs. Stone has given to children a very entertaining little book in the story of Willie and Carrie, which are taken from real life, and consist of the childish experiences of Willie and Carrie, both children, boys, and daily occurrences of boyhood and girlhood, written in a simple manner and without any attempt to read moral lessons into the narrative, which is usually the worlds they create for themselves. There is nothing in the lives of Willie and Carrie, probably, which have not happened to thousands of others, but for the very reason juvenile readers will take an interest in the story and will be able to recognize them at home be-

[illegible] skin to them. The [illegible] book is [illegible] that it is thoroughly childish, and is made up of what real flesh and blood children do tell say; and that children will read it. In general there are two classes of children's books—one devoted to the purpose of morality and theology, the object of which is to prepare children for angelic possession before their time; and the other so [illegible] and thoroughly unfaithful to life as to be unfit for either child or adult. Mrs. Stone has happily succeeded in steering clear of both these extremes, and keeping her little story faithful to life, and therefore consistently entertaining, and keeping it constantly within the comprehension of the little people for whom it is written. For Chris Griggs & Co. have got up this little book in their usual handsome style, and it is a handsome little volume, and will be a favorite with them all. The book is handsomely printed and bound, but the illustrations are poor.

JAMES BAIN'S SCHEME OF LOGICAL JUDGMENT. A Treatise designed to show the connection of Logical Science with the Intellectual Faculties and Processes of Reasoning. By Alexander Bain, LL.D., Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. New York: Appleton & Co. [Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co.] 12mo. pp. 360.

Bain's "Science of Logical Judgment" is a logical classic, and those who have only hazy ideas in their libraries will be glad to place by its side the American edition, which is strongly given to the paragraphing and typography of the original treatise. A large amount of additional enlargement upon the original treatise, the research of the numerous additions and illustrations made by Mr. Thwaite, which, in a certain manner, affect the whole work, is a very complete key to the whole work, is a very complete key to the whole of the original work, and greatly increase its value. With the leading topics the profession is familiar. In addition to these the appendix contains Paley's account of the causes of the numerous uncertainties and difficulties that exist in the administration of justice; Lord Bacon's essay on judicature; an essay on the propriety of courts adhering to their own decisions, and on the mischievous results of abandoning the principle "Stare Decisis." The work is published in one large and clear octavo volume, printed and bound in best law-book style.

A LATIN GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS. By William Gardner Hale, Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Georgia; author of "A Greek Grammar for Beginners." New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co. 12mo. pp. 320.

The most remarkable feature of this book is its condensation. The author has stated in the preface that all matter necessary for the beginner to know in eighty-six pages. There is not a note, remark, observation, or illustration added to any text-book. Professor Hale's style of composition is powerful and pleasing, making it one of the handsomest books of the year. It is an elegant work for the drawing-room, but will hardly reach the dignity of the library.

OLD AND NEW for August contains the following articles, and, as one of the first magazines started, is still in the front rank: "Fish and Fishing," Chase. XXVIII. to XXXIX. (Conclusion) Lafayette Charles D. Warner's admirable "Summer Pastor." "Art and Nature," a characteristic poem by James Freeman Clarke. "Recollections of Appold Street Court House," by Edward J. Pollard. "Immortality," a poem, from the German of Novalis. "A capital sketch, by Fred. W. Perkins: "The Lessons of Motherhood," a paper read before the New York and Hinkley Club, by Miss Hilyer Barlow. "Edward Everett's College Life," by him self; some very interesting reminiscences of Dr. Dodge, Dr. Edgar Buchanan, Dr. Holmes, "The Boston Theology," by Edmund B. Willson; "Under the Catalpa," a poem, by Paul H. Hayne. "Three more chapters from Mr. Hale's story, "Ups and Downs." The "Examiner," in addition to its book reviews, has a pleasant narrative of a visit to Mr. Abbotsford. The "Little Artist" has papers on "Art Museums in America," "Quarterly Music," and a very neat little poem called "The Old Comedian." The "Record of Progress" discusses Vassar College, the difficulties and struggles in the Roman Catholic Church, Lombard University, and Father Ignatius.

We are indebted for the publishers for the June number of the New York Ocean Monthly, and Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine. The former is an oceanic periodical; the latter is not—likewise Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls' Weekly.

The publication system of paragraphing and typography which enable the author to fix upon the mind of the reader the salient points of the matter in hand, thereby facilitating both the acquisition and retention of the important facts whereon all the others instructing hang; and, third, by a system of topical reviews, which present the matter gone over in a new form, the same resort to typographical devices assisting to draw the eye of the pupil to the topics which are vital, and fix their connection in their mind. Other meritorious features are not wanting in Mr. Swinton's work, but, perhaps, we sum them all up when we say that his book is as unlike as possible to the stereotyped sort of aunt-sponby picture books which have usually served as the text books of our schools in this most important branch of education. It is creditable, and does the scholar much more insight into politics than any other within our knowledge, and the causes and events of the late war, and subsequent results of the late war in a clear and impartial manner. It has a fault—one of which is an occasional misprint in dates. Its illustrations are confined mainly to maps and portraits, the latter of which, though small, are quite good, and the general style of the book; that is, none of them make earnest Presidents and heroes look as any other portraits make earnest heroes.

CONVERSATIONS ON WAR AND GENERAL CULTURE. By the author of "Practical Christianity." Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co. 12mo.

We have had frequent occasion during the past year or two to refer to Mr. Helps' charming conversations with his circle of friends on various social topics. In the present volume the same friends are in council again, but are discussing a subject of national importance, which has vital influence upon the welfare and progress of this whole country, viz., the antipathy for which the author finds in culture. His theory, succinctly stated, is as follows: The aggregation of small States may not be serviceable for the world because it leads to the formation of a great metropolis, which is an evil of the first magnitude. 2. The larger the nation the less likely is its government to be wisely chosen, and the less likely the nation the more likely is it that great things will be done in science, literature, and art. 3. The strife of war checks, weighs all other evils, and it is a most reproductive calamity. 4. There is an utter want of generosity and Christianity in the world, and that neutrality in war is thoroughly untenable. 5. Diplomacy is to blame for not having done more. 6. Professional men are to blame for being more familiar with public opinion. The events of war are not always distasteful to the national character. 8. Even all military education will not reduce the standing armies of a nation. The antidote to war must be found in general education, culture, and Christianity. These are its points which are discussed by the friends, both sides of each of the topics are fully argued and fortified with illustrations from literature, art, and history. Perhaps there have never been a more admirable presentation of the evil of war, and the relations of the two to each other than Mr. Helps gives the public in this entertaining little volume.

WILLIE AND CARRIE. A True Story from Real Life. By Mrs. Leander Stone. Boston: Lee & Shepard. [Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co.] 16mo. pp. 180.

Mrs. Stone has given to children a very entertaining little book in the story of Willie and Carrie, which are taken from real life, and consist of the childish experiences of Willie and Carrie, both children, boys, and daily occurrences of boyhood and girlhood, written in a simple manner and without any attempt to read moral lessons into the narrative, which is usually the worlds they create for themselves. There is nothing in the lives of Willie and Carrie, probably, which have not happened to thousands of others, but for the very reason juvenile readers will take an interest in the story and will be able to recognize them at home be-

[illegible] skin to them. The [illegible] book is [illegible] that it is thoroughly childish, and is made up of what real flesh and blood children do tell say; and that children will read it. In general there are two classes of children's books—one devoted to the purpose of morality and theology, the object of which is to prepare children for angelic possession before their time; and the other so [illegible] and thoroughly unfaithful to life as to be unfit for either child or adult. Mrs. Stone has happily succeeded in steering clear of both these extremes, and keeping her little story faithful to life, and therefore consistently entertaining, and keeping it constantly within the comprehension of the little people for whom it is written. For Chris Griggs & Co. have got up this little book in their usual handsome style, and it is a handsome little volume, and will be a favorite with them all. The book is handsomely printed and bound, but the illustrations are poor.

JAMES BAIN'S SCHEME OF LOGICAL JUDGMENT. A Treatise designed to show the connection of Logical Science with the Intellectual Faculties and Processes of Reasoning. By Alexander Bain, LL.D., Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. New York: Appleton & Co. [Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co.] 12mo. pp. 360.

Bain's "Science of Logical Judgment" is a logical classic, and those who have only hazy ideas in their libraries will be glad to place by its side the American edition, which is strongly given to the paragraphing and typography of the original treatise. A large amount of additional enlargement upon the original treatise, the research of the numerous additions and illustrations made by Mr. Thwaite, which, in a certain manner, affect the whole work, is a very complete key to the whole of the original work, showing what greatly increase its value. With the leading topics the profession is familiar. In addition to these the appendix contains Paley's account of the causes of the numerous uncertainties and difficulties that exist in the administration of justice; Lord Bacon's essay on judicature; an essay on the propriety of courts adhering to their own decisions, and on the mischievous results of abandoning the principle "Stare Decisis." The work is published in one large and clear octavo volume, printed and bound in best law-book style.

A LATIN GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS. By William Gardner Hale, Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Georgia; author of "A Greek Grammar for Beginners." New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co. 12mo. pp. 320.

The most remarkable feature of this book is its condensation. The author has stated in the preface that all matter necessary for the beginner to know in eighty-six pages. There is not a note, remark, observation, or illustration added to any text-book. Professor Hale's style of composition is powerful and pleasing, making it one of the handsomest books of the year. It is an elegant work for the drawing-room, but will hardly reach the dignity of the library.

OLD AND NEW for August contains the following articles, and, as one of the first magazines started, is still in the front rank: "Fish and Fishing," Chase. XXVIII. to XXXIX. (Conclusion) Lafayette Charles D. Warner's admirable "Summer Pastor." "Art and Nature," a characteristic poem by James Freeman Clarke. "Recollections of Appold Street Court House," by Edward J. Pollard. "Immortality," a poem, from the German of Novalis. "A capital sketch, by Fred. W. Perkins: "The Lessons of Motherhood," a paper read before the New York and Hinkley Club, by Miss Hilyer Barlow. "Edward Everett's College Life," by him self; some very interesting reminiscences of Dr. Dodge, Dr. Edgar Buchanan, Dr. Holmes, "The Boston Theology," by Edmund B. Willson; "Under the Catalpa," a poem, by Paul H. Hayne. "Three more chapters from Mr. Hale's story, "Ups and Downs." The "Examiner," in addition to its book reviews, has a pleasant narrative of a visit to Mr. Abbotsford. The "Little Artist" has papers on "Art Museums in America," "Quarterly Music," and a very neat little poem called "The Old Comedian." The "Record of Progress" discusses Vassar College, the difficulties and struggles in the Roman Catholic Church, Lombard University, and Father Ignatius.

We are indebted for the publishers for the June number of the New York Ocean Monthly, and Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine. The former is an oceanic periodical; the latter is not—likewise Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls' Weekly.

The publication system of paragraphing and typography which enable the author to fix upon the mind of the reader the salient points of the matter in hand, thereby facilitating both the acquisition and retention of the important facts whereon all the others instructing hang; and, third, by a system of topical reviews, which present the matter gone over in a new form, the same resort to typographical devices assisting to draw the eye of the pupil to the topics which are vital, and fix their connection in their mind. Other meritorious features are not wanting in Mr. Swinton's work, but, perhaps, we sum them all up when we say that his book is as unlike as possible to the stereotyped sort of aunt-sponby picture books which have usually served as the text books of our schools in this most important branch of education. It is creditable, and does the scholar much more insight into politics than any other within our knowledge, and the causes and events of the late war, and subsequent results of the late war in a clear and impartial manner. It has a fault—one of which is an occasional misprint in dates. Its illustrations are confined mainly to maps and portraits, the latter of which, though small, are quite good, and the general style of the book; that is, none of them make earnest Presidents and heroes look as any other portraits make earnest heroes.

CONVERSATIONS ON WAR AND GENERAL CULTURE. By the author of "Practical Christianity." Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co. 12mo.

We have had frequent occasion during the past year or two to refer to Mr. Helps' charming conversations with his circle of friends on various social topics. In the present volume the same friends are in council again, but are discussing a subject of national importance, which has vital influence upon the welfare and progress of this whole country, viz., the antipathy for which the author finds in culture. His theory, succinctly stated, is as follows: The aggregation of small States may not be serviceable for the world because it leads to the formation of a great metropolis, which is an evil of the first magnitude. 2. The larger the nation the less likely is its government to be wisely chosen, and the less likely the nation the more likely is it that great things will be done in science, literature, and art. 3. The strife of war checks, weighs all other evils, and it is a most reproductive calamity. 4. There is an utter want of generosity and Christianity in the world, and that neutrality in war is thoroughly untenable. 5. Diplomacy is to blame for not having done more. 6. Professional men are to blame for being more familiar with public opinion. The events of war are not always distasteful to the national character. 8. Even all military education will not reduce the standing armies of a nation. The antidote to war must be found in general education, culture, and Christianity. These are its points which are discussed by the friends, both sides of each of the topics are fully argued and fortified with illustrations from literature, art, and history. Perhaps there have never been a more admirable presentation of the evil of war, and the relations of the two to each other than Mr. Helps gives the public in this entertaining little volume.

WILLIE AND CARRIE. A True Story from Real Life. By Mrs. Leander Stone. Boston: Lee & Shepard. [Chicago: S.C. Griggs & Co.] 16mo. pp. 180.

Mrs. Stone has given to children a very entertaining little book in the story of Willie and Carrie, which are taken from real life, and consist of the childish experiences of Willie and Carrie, both children, boys, and daily occurrences of boyhood and girlhood, written in a simple manner and without any attempt to read moral lessons into the narrative, which is usually the worlds they create for themselves. There is nothing in the lives of Willie and Carrie, probably, which have not happened to thousands of others, but for the very reason juvenile readers will take an interest in the story and will be able to recognize them at home be-

[illegible] skin to them. The [illegible] book is [illegible] that it is thoroughly childish, and is made up of what real flesh and blood children do tell say; and that children will read it. In general there are two classes of children's books—one devoted to the purpose of morality and theology, the object of which is to prepare children for angelic possession before their time; and the other so [illegible] and thoroughly unfaithful to life as to be unfit for either child or adult. Mrs. Stone has happily succeeded in steering clear of both these extremes, and keeping her little story faithful to life, and therefore consistently entertaining, and keeping it constantly

BRIEFLETS.

Character and Purpose of Oberlin College—Its Want of Room—Building and Circulation—Eminent Graduates.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

OBERLIN, Aug. 5.

If there is in the institution of learning in the world more liberal in its ideas than others, that one is Oberlin College. It is certainly the utopia of those who would wish to see all sectarian distinctions annihilated as regards church and privileges; for here neither sex, color, or condition in life are known. The students of other colleges, and, indeed, in all those who are opposed to the separation either of sex or color in our schools, the situation is, of course, quite novel, and, at first blush, not altogether pleasing. But various observation and study fail to convince any fair-minded person, only of the utter practicability of the plan here adopted, but also of its wisdom. To me, at least, the constant growth and increasing popularity of Oberlin are sufficient proofs of the soundness of the principles upon which it was founded. Probably one-sixth of the students are colored, and as to the moral, educational, or physical advantages afforded by the college, white and black fare alike. All receive equal attention and kindness at the hands of the instructors. Nowhere, in fact, can any discrimination be noticed, except, perhaps, in the more intimate social relations of the students. Aggrieved here, anything like the air of superiority is so carefully avoided that the distinction would be scarcely noticed. Probably one-fifth of the students are colored, and as to the moral, educational, or physical advantages afforded by the college, white and black fare alike. All receive equal attention and kindness at the hands of the instructors. Nowhere, in fact, can any discrimination be noticed, except, perhaps, in the more intimate social relations of the students. Aggrieved here, anything like the air of superiority is so carefully avoided that the distinction would be scarcely noticed. Probably one-sixth of the students are colored, and as to the moral, educational, or physical advantages afforded by the college, white and black fare alike. All receive equal attention and kindness at the hands of the instructors. Nowhere, in fact, can any discrimination be noticed, except, perhaps, in the more intimate social relations of the students. Aggrieved here, anything like the air of superiority is so carefully avoided that the distinction would be scarcely noticed.

The grounds upon which most of the college buildings are situated contain about fifty acres, and lie in the very heart of the town. Perhaps, however, it would be more proper to say that the town has been built around these grounds, for they are now quite shaded by numerous noble elm trees, but is far from being crowded with buildings, for the land upon which only a few are erected is [illegible] and two solid buildings used principally for recitation purposes. It will be readily seen that there is room enough left for building, nor is there likely to be. It might almost be said that the college is surrounded by private residences of brick and mortar. Yet it would seem that, situated, as it is, within easy distance of Cleveland, Toledo, and Sandusky, Ohio, and being the oldest, best-known and most deserving college in the rich and populous State of Ohio, it should have a much larger circulation than it has. Certainly, if it could be known that Oberlin is [illegible] it would not be difficult for liberal endowments, of which, as an institution, it is in need, to be secured. Whether or not the [illegible] covering subject of charity and the worthy claims of the "down-trodden" [illegible] to be considered, I will not here attempt to say.

Diagonally opposite the college square stands the Ladies' Hall," a commodious three-story brick building, in which the young ladies have their rooms. The first floor is occupied by the dining-room, kitchen, and the large dining-room. In the latter, a large number of the young ladies, take their meals. Here, too, the changes of anything like prejudice in regard to color is seen, for white and black are seated at the table side by side, neither appearing to think the other at all out of place. To the east of the Ladies' Hall is situated the church, at which the students attend worship. Whatever virtues may be claimed in the building, it certainly is not to be noted for the beauty of its design. The contrary, however, can be said of the dedicated to the memory of Charles G. Finney, and which is the finest structure in the village, standing near the church—an honor to the college which raised it, and an ornament to the town.

The commencement exercises, proper, opened on Friday last, with the anniversary of the college societies, which occupied Friday and Saturday, the first closed of the Musical Union exercising on Sunday evening. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered on Sunday by Professor John M. Ellis, in the absence of President Fairchild, who is now in Europe. On Monday evening the Rev. Robert Laird Collier addressed the college societies, taking as his subject "The Mission of the Poet." We have heard but one expression of opinion in regard to Mr. Collier's address, which is, that it was a most scholarly and finished production.

Yesterday (Tuesday) morning, the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Jones, who presented an able discourse before a good sized audience. This afternoon the anniversary exercises of the Ladies' Literary Societies were held at the First Church. Long before the appointed hour, Rev. Joseph Cook, and the many friends of the young ladies from out of town began to pour into the church, and by 2 o'clock not a seat was to be seen in the large house with the exception of those reserved for the lady graduates. These had already filled the front pews. "Immortality," a poem, from the German of Novalis, by Judge Gilbreath, and "Hymn of Praise," and several selections from the "creation," and "Elijah," were finely rendered by a chorus of about a hundred ladies and gentlemen. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Barrows, and an address on "Edward Everett's College Life," by him self; some very interesting reminiscences of Dr. Dodge, Dr. Edgar Buchanan, Dr. Holmes, and Harrison, had committed Deputy Sheriff Gilliland to jail for contempt. The County Court was to investigate the assessors' records pertaining to the revenue of the county, which right the statute gives them, and called upon Clerk for the assessors' book of 1868. The Clerk did not have it, but made affidavit that the Sheriff had it. He has not complied with the order, and was committed to jail for contempt. Judge Gilbreath is an old resident, and much respected in the county. He is a Democrat, conscientious man, who may commit errors, but would not knowing anything about it. It was accordingly, however, on the examination of Deputy Sheriff Gilliland, that the struggle to produce the book came. The court ordered him to produce it in Court, and gave him about twenty hours in which to do so, or give a reason for not complying with the order. He failed to do either

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

A Full Vindication of Moses E. Ludington.

Report of Harvey W. Bishop, Master in Chancery.

Dispute About the Ownership of a Lot—Alleged Fraud.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Chancery Court, or the Chancery Side of the Northern District of Illinois.

In Chancery.

Moses Ludington, Executor of Sarah E. Ludington, vs. Bentley, et al.; Same vs. James E. Baker and John L. Beveridge.

This suit is submitted, together with sundry petitions in the bankruptcy proceedings upon the estate of E. B. Ludington, by stipulation to the undersigned, a Master in Chancery of said court, for the usual determination as if sitting as a court for that purpose.

The bill alleges that two certain judgments were rendered in favor of the defendant, James E. Baker, against said Ludington, in July, 1860, and upon which executions were issued, and a sale of goods and chattels had, which sale the said law and equity complainant avers was void in law and fraudulent in fact, to the said Baker, and that the judgments were obtained by the said Baker "in combination to cover up the property of said Ludington, and to defraud his creditors," and that the said Baker "has since caused the same to be levied upon real estate belonging to said Ludington, and has purchased the same at sheriff's sale, and has received a deed therefor, and has caused the same to be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, Illinois, in order to cover up the property of said Ludington, and to defraud his creditors." The bill further charges that the said Baker has since conveyed a part of said real estate to one Harvey W. Bishop, and that the said Bishop has since conveyed the same to the defendant, Mary E. Baker, and that the said Bishop and Mary E. Baker "have no interest in said property, but the same is held in trust for the said James E. Baker, and that the said James E. Baker has the entire control and management of said property, and receives the rents, issues and profits thereof." The bill prays that the said judgments, executions, sales, deeds, and conveyances may be declared void, and that the said property may be decreed to be the property of said Ludington, and that the same may be sold to satisfy the claims of his creditors.

The answers of the defendants, Baker and Bishop, deny all fraud, and aver that the said judgments were rendered upon bona fide claims, and that the said property was duly purchased by said Baker at sheriff's sale, and that the said Bishop purchased the same from said Baker for a valuable consideration, and without notice of any fraud, and that the said Mary E. Baker purchased the same from said Bishop for a valuable consideration, and without notice of any fraud.

The replication denies the allegations of the answers, and avers that the said Bishop purchased the said property for the said Baker, and that the said Baker has the entire control and management of the same, and receives the rents, issues and profits thereof.

There is no proof in the case showing that Ludington ever had any interest in the property in question, except the certificate of purchase at the sheriff's sale, and the sheriff's deed, which were executed, many months before the judgments complained of were obtained. The proof shows that Ludington was in no way connected with the transactions complained of, and that the said Baker was the sole actor in the premises. It is contended by the complainant, however, that the said Baker was the agent of said Ludington, and that he purchased the property in question for the said Ludington, and that the said Ludington is therefore estopped from denying the validity of the said judgments, executions, sales, deeds, and conveyances. The proof, however, fails to establish this contention.

There is no proof in the case showing that Ludington ever had any interest in the property in question, except the certificate of purchase at the sheriff's sale, and the sheriff's deed, which were executed, many months before the judgments complained of were obtained. The proof shows that Ludington was in no way connected with the transactions complained of, and that the said Baker was the sole actor in the premises. It is contended by the complainant, however, that the said Baker was the agent of said Ludington, and that he purchased the property in question for the said Ludington, and that the said Ludington is therefore estopped from denying the validity of the said judgments, executions, sales, deeds, and conveyances. The proof, however, fails to establish this contention.

There is no proof in the case that Ludington ever had any interest in the property in question, except the certificate of purchase at the sheriff's sale, and the sheriff's deed, which were executed, many months before the judgments complained of were obtained. The proof shows that Ludington was in no way connected with the transactions complained of, and that the said Baker was the sole actor in the premises. It is contended by the complainant, however, that the said Baker was the agent of said Ludington, and that he purchased the property in question for the said Ludington, and that the said Ludington is therefore estopped from denying the validity of the said judgments, executions, sales, deeds, and conveyances. The proof, however, fails to establish this contention.

There is no proof in the case showing